



Europäisches Patentamt
European Patent Office
Office européen des brevets

(11) Publication number:

0 003 442
A1

(12)

EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION

(21) Application number: 79300146.2

(51) Int.Cl.²: F 24 J 3/00

(22) Date of filing: 30.01.79

(30) Priority: 01.02.78 US 874117

(43) Date of publication of application:
08.08.79 Bulletin 79/16

(64) Designated contracting states:
BE CH DE FR GB IT LU NL

(71) Applicant: ARCHITECTURAL RESEARCH
CORPORATION
13030 Wayne Road
Livonia Michigan 48150(US)

(72) Inventor: Prusinski, Richard C.
7533 Hartwell
Dearborn Michigan(US)

(72) Inventor: Johnson, Timothy E.
197 Cypress Street
Newton Centre Massachusetts(US)

(74) Representative: Woodcraft, David Charles et al,
Brookes + Martin
High Holborn House
62/54 High Holborn
London WC1V 6SE(GB)

(54) Heat absorbing panel.

(57) A building panel, such as a wall or ceiling tile, is provided which is capable of absorbing heat at normal room temperatures and radiating the absorbed heat on cooling. The panel comprises an outer casing (12, 14) having at least one thin, generally planar cavity (16) which contains a phase change material (42), such as aqueous Glauber salts, which undergoes a phase change within the range of normal room temperatures. The thickness of the cavity is normally less than 6.5 mm so as to avoid separation of constituents of the phase change material over several hundred phase change cycles.

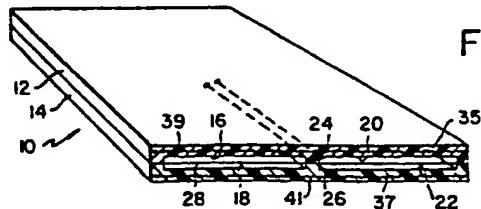


FIG. I

EP 0 003 442 A1

- 1 -

Title: "Heat Absorbing Panel"

Background and Summary of the Invention

In recent times, national attention has been focused upon methods to conserve energy resources, particularly fossil fuels which comprise a non-renewable source of energy. One of the principal possible sources of additional energy is energy received from the sun, commonly referred to as "solar energy." Recent attention has been directed to phase change materials, such as an aqueous mixture of glauber salts, as a material useful in collecting solar energy during sunlight hours and emitting such energy during the nighttime. Additionally, such phase change materials are capable of collecting excess heat energy which may occur in a building structure. Such phase change materials have the capability of being solid at normal room temperatures but melting at such normal room temperatures when subjected to the sun's rays to thereby absorb heat energy. Thus, during the daytime, the phase change material will absorb sun energy and other excess heat energy. During the nighttime, when there is no sun energy and the normal room temperature begins to decrease, the phase change material will revert from liquid back to solid and in the process emit the heat which was previously stored. Thus, the stored energy is given off during the nighttime when it is needed.

- 2 -

One problem with such phase change material has been that, being incongruent aqueous mixtures, there is a tendency for the constituents of the mixture to separate under the force of gravity
5 after undergoing a few hundred freeze-thaw cycles. It has been learned, however, that if the mixture is contained in layers of about 6.5 mmms(one-quarter inch) or less, the number of freeze-thaw cycles which the material may undergo is greatly increased. Thus, it
10 becomes practical to make the container for the phase change material in the form of a building element, such as a floor or ceiling tile in a house. When used as a floor tile, such a building element may absorb sun rays directly through windows and
15 glass doors of a house during the day. Sunlight may be reflected to the ceiling tiles by means of a reflective louver device similar to an upside down venetian blind placed exteriorly of the house.

In accordance with the present invention,
20 we have provided structures for incorporating such phase change materials into tiles, for use either as ceiling or floor tiles. This results in use of the tiles as building materials as well as for heat absorbing. Thus, the cost of the panels is prorated
25 between two functions resulting in making them economically attractive.

A heat absorbing panel is provided comprising an outer casing of resinous material intermixed with

an aggregate material. A central core is provided within the casing. The core includes substantial amounts of a phase change material having a melting point in the range of normal room temperature. The
5 phase change material is confined in said core such that the confined material has a dimension not substantially greater than 6.5 mms (one-quarter inch) in the vertical direction with respect to the intended orientation of the panel in use.

10 Brief Description of the Drawings

Figure 1 is a view in perspective of a tile having a center core of phase change material in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention.

15 Figure 2 is an enlarged view of the left section of the tile shown in Figure 1;

Figure 3 is a sectional view of phase change material encapsulated within a thin foil-covered plastic container used in forming the core
20 of a tile; and

Figure 4 is a plan view of a phase change material encapsulated in a container.

Detailed Description

Figures 1 and 2 illustrate a panel construction useful, for example, as a floor or ceiling tile in a room of a house or other building. The panel 10 comprises an outer resinous shell having finely divided aggregate material therein fabricated

- 4 -

in two halves 12, 14, each of which has provided therein a pair of cavities 16, 18, 20, 22 separated by elongated divider portion 24, 26. After fabrication,

5 define the finished panel shell structure having a pair of internal sealed cavities. Encapsulated phase change material 42 is provided between the halves 12, 14 before they are adhered together. Alternately, the phase change material may be cast in place.

10 The panel halves 12, 14 are fabricated from a resin material having intermixed therein finely divided aggregate material, preferably in the amount of from 50 to 90% by volume, to form a dough-like mass. A preferred ratio is 85% aggregate and 15%
15 resin, by volume.

A suitable resin for use in the invention may be a polyester resin. Polyester resins consist of the reaction product of a dibasic acid and a dihydric alcohol dissolved in a polymerizable monomer. The dibasic acids used in the resin solution may be phthalic anhydride, iso-phthalic acids, adipic acid, tetra-phthalic anhydride, maleic acid, fumaric acid, or itaconic acid. The dihydric alcohols in the polyester resin solution may, for example, be any glycol such as ethylene glycol, propylene glycol, diethylene glycol, dipropylene glycol, or 1-3 butylene glycol. The polymerizable monomer used in the polyester resin solution can,

- 5 -

for example, be styrene, vinyl toluene, methyl methacrylate, or dialyl phthalate.

Various aggregate materials can be intermixed in the resin as, for example, small mineral particles, asbestos fibers, perlite, ground chalk, and fiber glass wool. The filler may be combined with suitable pigments to provide a desired color in finished tile.

The preferred aggregate material is small mineral particles. The particles may be, for example, sand, marble, granite, or the like. Silica sand is preferred. The mineral particles serve several functions. One of the most important is that the particles form an efficient heat transfer path between the outside surface of the panel and the phase change material. This reduces the hysteresis effect. In addition, the aggregate acts as an inexpensive fill. The aggregate also performs the function of reinforcing the resin to increase the overall strength of the tile. This permits use of thin wall sections to aid in heat transfer. The particles give the exterior surface of the tile a texture. The usual glossy appearance of a resin is considered objectionable in many applications. The desired texture is achieved as the result of the particles which are at or near the outer surface of the tile. The resin is corrosion resistant. Phase change materials are able to corrode metal or masonry materials. Also,

- 6 -

the resin is water proof. Should the container of the phase change material break, the contents won't leak out.

- By the intermixing of 50 to 90% aggregate material by volume, preferably 85%, with the resinous material, a dough-like mass is provided which may be worked or smoothed by hand with the use of a trowel similar to the manner of applying plaster or cement. Additionally, vibration techniques may be employed for applying the resin. With the percentage of aggregate used, there is an equalization of stresses when the resin cures and the surface remains smooth and the object formed thereby retains its strength.
- As above mentioned, a polyester resin is the preferred resin to use in the present application. Other resins may be used as desired. However, whatever is used must be liquid impervious, that is, capable of sealing interiorly thereof the liquid phase of the phase change material.

A foraminous sheet 35, 37, preferably of woven glass fiber, is provided approximately centrally of each of the horizontal walls 39, 41 of the panel halves 12, 14 coextensive therewith. The sheets 35, 37 are laid out smooth so that there are no wrinkles or bubbles. Such wrinkles or bubbles would tend to cause delamination. Portions of the resin penetrate the sheets 35, 37 to cause adher-

- 7 -

ence of the resin through the sheets. The sheets 35, 37 significantly increase the strength of the panels.

The phase change material is preferably 5 an incongruent aqueous mixture of, for example, glauber salts. A thickening agent may be added to the salts to prevent the mixture from settling out and to increase heat absorbing efficiency. For example, an interlocking, thixotropic finely 10 divided fumed silica may be used as a thickener. Suitable thickening occurs when 4% is added. Glauber salt is the crystalline decahydrate $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ of sodium sulphate. It occurs naturally as mirabilite, and is also obtained from salt cake. 15 Sodium chloride may also be added to the mixture to set the desired melting point. Borax may be added also as a nucleating agent.

This material preferably has a melting temperature in the range of normal room temperature. 20 For example, if normal room temperature is thought of as being 22°C , the phase change material may be formulated to melt at a constant temperature of 23°C . When sunlight falls on the panel, the absorbed heat is conducted through the polyester shell to the phase change material at the core which 25 absorbs the heat latently as it melts. At night the material resolidifies, releasing the absorbed heat at near constant temperature.

- 8 -

The panels are also useful for cooling.

In some commercial buildings, it is necessary to use air conditioners for cooling even in the winter because of heat emitted by bodies, lights and office machines. The panels reduce the load on the air conditioners during the day and warm the building at night.

As will be noted in Figures 1 and 4, the encapsulated phase change material 42 includes a container of flexible water impervious material comprising upper and lower walls 27, 29 and a central wall 28 thus dividing the container into two chambers, each of which is filled with phase change material 31, 33. The walls 27, 28, 29 are fabricated of thin metal foil sheet aluminum of about 0.127 mmms(5 mils) thickness. The interior surfaces of the sheet may be covered with a plastic. The marginal edges are heat sealed at 44 to make the interior chambers water-tight. The chambers are about 6.5 mmms(one quarter inch) thick so that the layers of phase change material will have this thickness. It has been found necessary to so encapsulate the phase change material to insure that there is no water loss from the phase change material. The resin mixture may have very minute holes which would eventually permit some water loss.

The panels may be made any desired size. For example, the panels may be 60 cms square (two feet square), which is considered to be a desirable size having

- 9 -

good applicable strength for handling, hanging or laying purposes. However, smaller sizes may be used if desired as, for example, the conventional 30 cms square (twelve inch square) used as ceiling tiles.

5 The thickness of the panel is constrained by the nature of the phase change material. As shown in Figure 2, the distance between the upper and lower interior surfaces of halves 12, 14 and the wall 28 should not exceed 6.5 mms (one-quarter inch)

10 when salts which are prone to settle are used to and from the phase change material. The wall thickness of the tile should also be in a range permitting ready transfer of heat to and from the phase change material. For example, the wall thickness

15 may also be about 6.5mms (one-quarter inch).

Figure 3 illustrates another capsule of phase change material which may be cast or laid into the tile 10 during the formation thereof. The capsule 34 comprises a plastic container 36 which defines an interior sealed cavity which is filled with phase change material 40. The container 36 may be fabricated of, for example, polyethylene resin. The wall thickness thereof is preferably relatively thin so as to readily permit heat transfer. For example, a wall thickness of 0.8 mms (one-thirty-second of an inch is suitable. Again, the vertical thickness of the cavity should not exceed 6.5 mms (one-quarter inch) because beyond this dimension, the constituents of certain phase change material tend to settle out as a consequence of gravity after a limited number of freeze-thaw cycles.

- 1 -

CLAIMS

1. A heat absorbing panel comprising an outer casing (12,14), a core within said casing, and a substantial amount of liquid-tight encapsulated phase-change material (42) having a melting point in the range of normal room temperature in said core.
2. A panel according to claim 1, in which said phase change material (42) is confined in said core such that the confined material has a dimension not substantially exceeding 6.5 millimetres in the vertical direction with respect to the intended orientation of the panel in use.
3. A panel according to claim 1 or claim 2 in which said phase change material (42) is a liquid mixture of glauber salt.
4. A panel according to any one of the preceding claims in which the core comprises at least one central, substantially elongated and relatively thin cavity (16,18,20,22) wherein the phase change material (42) is encapsulated.
5. A panel according to any one of the preceding claims in which aggregate material is intermixed with said resin in a ratio of from about 50 to 90% of aggregate to from 50 to 10% of resin,

by volume.

6. A panel according to any one of the preceding claims in which said outer casing (12,14) is of resinous material and includes oppositely disposed wall portions (39,41) defining the vertical limits of said core, said wall portions being no more than 9.5 millimetres thick.

7. A panel according to any one of the preceding claims in which said core defines a pair of central cavities (16,18,20,22) each having a dimension not substantially exceeding 6.5 millimetres in the vertical direction with respect to the intended orientation of the panel in use.

8. A panel according to any one of the preceding claims in which the casing includes oppositely disposed wall portions (39,41) having a foraminous sheet (35,37) encased therein and coextensive therewith.

9. A building panel capable of absorbing heat and radiating absorbed heat on cooling, said panel comprising a heat-transmissive outer casing (12,14), a core defining at least one thin cavity (16,18,20,22) containing a phase change material

0003442

- 3 -

(42) capable of undergoing a phase change at a temperature within the range of normal room temperatures and reverting to its first phase with release of heat on cooling, the thickness of the cavity being such that the phase change material is capable of undergoing at least a few hundred cycles without significant separation of the constituents thereof.

10. A panel according to claim 9 in which the cavity or cavities (16,18,20,22) contain an aqueous mixture of salts having a freezing point within the range of comfortable room temperatures.

0003442

1 / 1

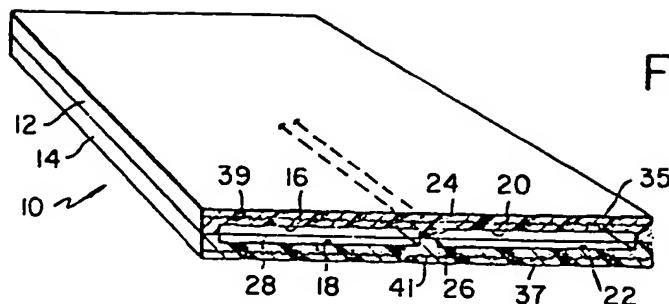


FIG. 3

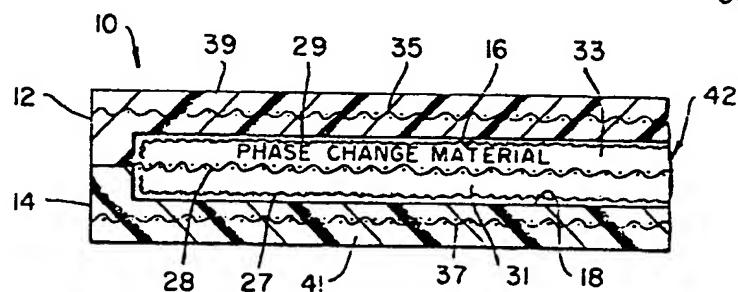
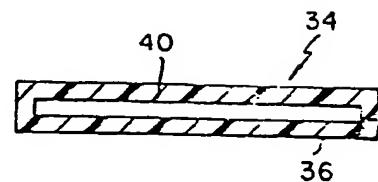
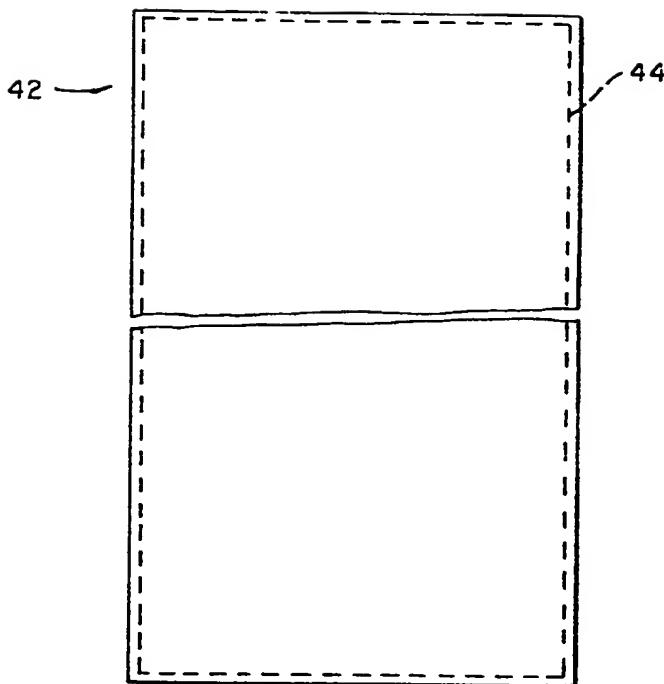


FIG. 2





European Patent
Office

EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

0003442

Application number

EP 79 30 0146

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int.Cl.)						
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim							
X	<p>SOLAR ENERGY, vol. 19, no. 6, 1977 Oxford T.E. JOHNSON: "Lightweight thermal storage for solar heated buildings" pages 669-675</p> <p>* Page 670, left-hand column, paragraphs 2 and 3; page 670, right-hand column, paragraphs 3, 5 and 6; page 671, left-hand column, paragraphs 2, and figure 4; page 671, right-hand column, paragraph 1 *</p> <p>-----</p>	1-7, 9, 10	F 24 J 3/00						
			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int.Cl.)						
			F 24 J						
			CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS						
			X: particularly relevant A: technological background O: non-written disclosure P: intermediate document T: theory or principle underlying the invention E: conflicting application D: document cited in the application L: citation for other reasons						
			&: member of the same patent family. corresponding document						
<p>The present search report has been drawn up for all claims</p> <table border="1"><tr><td>Place of search</td><td>Date of completion of the search</td><td>Examiner</td></tr><tr><td>The Hague</td><td>03 04 1979</td><td>CRAB</td></tr></table>				Place of search	Date of completion of the search	Examiner	The Hague	03 04 1979	CRAB
Place of search	Date of completion of the search	Examiner							
The Hague	03 04 1979	CRAB							



Europäisches Patentamt
European Patent Office
Office européen des brevets

(11) Publication number:

O 003 442
B1

(12)

EUROPEAN PATENT SPECIFICATION

(45) Date of publication of patent specification: **13.04.83** (51) Int. Cl.³: **F 24 J 3/00**

(21) Application number: **79300146.2**

(22) Date of filing: **30.01.79**

(54) Heat absorbing panel.

(30) Priority: **01.02.78 US 874117**

(43) Date of publication of application:
08.08.79 Bulletin 79/16

(45) Publication of the grant of the patent:
13.04.83 Bulletin 83/15

(54) Designated Contracting States:
BE CH DE FR GB IT LU NL

(58) References cited:
SOLAR ENERGY, vol. 19, no. 6, 1977
Oxford
T. E. JOHNSON: "Lightweight thermal storage
for solar heated buildings" pages 669—675

(73) Proprietor: **ARCHITECTURAL RESEARCH CORPORATION**
13030 Wayne Road
Livonia Michigan 48150 (US)

(72) Inventor: **Prusinski, Richard C.**
7533 Hartwell
Dearborn Michigan (US)
Inventor: Johnson, Timothy E.
197 Cypress Street
Newton Centre Massachusetts (US)

(74) Representative: **Woodcraft, David Charles et al,**
BROOKES & MARTIN High Holborn House 62/54
High Holborn
London, WC1V 6SE (GB)

EP O 003 442 B1

Note: Within nine months from the publication of the mention of the grant of the European patent, any person may give notice to the European Patent Office of opposition to the European patent granted. Notice of opposition shall be filed in a written reasoned statement. It shall not be deemed to have been filed until the opposition fee has been paid. (Art. 99(1) European patent convention).

Heat absorbing panel

The invention relates to building panels capable of absorbing heat and of radiating absorbed heat on cooling.

In recent times, national attention has been focused upon methods to conserve energy resources, particularly fossil fuels which comprise a non-renewable source of energy. One of the principal possible sources of additional energy is energy received from the sun, commonly referred to as "solar energy". Recent attention has been directed to phase change materials, such as an aqueous mixture of gлаuber salts, as a material useful in collecting solar energy during sunlight hours and emitting such energy during the nighttime. Additionally, such phase change materials are capable of collecting excess heat energy which may occur in a building structure. Such phase change materials have the capability of being solid at normal room temperatures but melting at such normal room temperatures when subjected to the sun's rays to thereby absorb heat energy. Thus, during the daytime, the phase change material will absorb sun energy and other excess heat energy. During the nighttime, when there is no sun energy and the normal room temperature begins to decrease, the phase change material will revert from liquid back to solid and in the process emit the heat which was previously stored. Thus, the stored energy is given off during the nighttime when it is needed.

One problem with such phase change material has been that, being incongruent aqueous mixtures, there is a tendency for the constituents of the mixture to separate under the force of gravity after undergoing a few hundred freeze-thaw cycles. It has been learned, however, that if the mixture is contained in layers of about 6.5 mm (one-quarter inch) or less, the number of freeze-thaw cycles which the material may undergo is greatly increased. Thus, it becomes practical to make the container for the phase change material in the form of a building element, such as a floor or ceiling tile in a house. When used as a floor tile, such a building element may absorb sun rays directly through windows and glass doors of a house during the day. Sunlight may be reflected to the ceiling tiles by means of a reflective louver device similar to an upside down venetian blind placed exteriorly of the house.

A building panel of this type is described in Johnson, Solar Energy, Vol. 19, 669—675. The Johnson tile typically comprises a light-weight polyester concrete casing defining a cavity which contains the phase-change material. A water-proof membrane is provided in the cavity as a separator in order to maintain the phase-change material in layers of the required thickness. The polyester concrete is recognised by Johnson as attractive because of its high degree

of impermeability to water and therefore Johnson does not use any other water-barrier in the casing of the disclosed tile.

Although generally satisfactory and an improvement over past proposals, the Johnson tiles do not provide sustained performance stability over period of reasonable length. It has been found with surprise that the reason for this is that water vapour permeates through the polyester concrete and results in loss of performance of the phase-change material. This finding is surprising since all standard texts show polyester concrete to be substantially water-impermeable so that one would not expect this degradation in the performance of, for example, Glauber salt, to take place.

For building panels of the above type to be useful on a practical level it is necessary for performance to be maintained over reasonable periods. The present inventors have found that loss of water from the phase-change material of the Johnson tile by permeation through the polyester concrete can be prevented so as to provide a tile of practical utility by providing a water-impermeable membrane in the cavity of the tile, the membrane comprising aluminium foil material coated with plastics material on its phase-change material-contacting surface.

According to the invention, there is provided a building panel capable of absorbing heat and radiating absorbed heat on cooling, said panel comprising a heat-transmissive outer casing, a core defining at least one thin cavity containing a phase change material, such as a liquid mixture of Glauber salts, said phase change material being capable of undergoing a phase change at a temperature within the range of normal room temperatures and reverting to its first phase with release of heat on cooling, the thickness of the or each cavity being such that the phase change material has a thickness not substantially exceeding 6.5 millimetres so as to be capable of undergoing at least a few hundred cycles without significant separation of the constituents thereof, characterized in that said phase change material is encapsulated within a phase change material-impermeable membrane provided in the or each cavity and made of aluminium foil material coated with plastics material on its phase change material-contacting surface.

When made of resinous material, said outer casing may conveniently include oppositely disposed wall portions (39, 41) defining the cavity, said wall portions being no more than 6.5 millimetres thick.

The outer casing is usually made of a resinous material intermixed with an aggregate material.

Preferably, the cavity or cavities contain an aqueous mixture of salts having a freezing point within the range of comfortable room

temperature.

The following is a description, by way of example only, of a particular embodiment of the invention, reference being made to the accompanying drawings, in which:—

Figure 1 is a view in perspective of a tile having a center core of phase change material in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention.

Figure 2 is an enlarged view of the left section of the tile shown in Figure 1;

Figure 3 is a plan view of a phase change material encapsulated in a container.

Figures 1 and 2 illustrate a panel construction useful, for example, as a floor or ceiling tile in a room of a house or other building. The panel 10 comprises an outer resinous shell having finely divided aggregate material therein fabricated in two halves 12, 14, each of which has provided therein a pair of cavities 16, 18, 20, 22 separated by elongated divider portion 24, 26. After fabrication, the halves 12, 14 are adhered together to define the finished panel shell structure having a pair of internal sealed cavities. Encapsulated phase change material 42 is provided between the halves 12, 14 before they are adhered together. Alternately, the phase change material may be cast in place.

The panel halves 12, 14 are fabricated from a resin material having intermixed therein finely divided aggregate material, preferably in the amount of from 50 to 90% by volume, to form a dough-like mass. A preferred ratio is 85% aggregate and 15% resin, by volume.

A suitable resin for use in the invention may be a polyester resin. Polyester resins consist of the reaction product of a dibasic acid and a dihydric alcohol dissolved in a polymerizable monomer. The dibasic acids used in the resin solution may be phthalic anhydride, iso-phthalic acids, adipic acid, tetra-phthalic anhydride, maleic acid, fumaric acid, or itaconic acid. The dihydric alcohols in the polyester resin solution may, for example, be any glycol such as ethylene glycol, propylene glycol, diethylene glycol, dipropylene glycol, or 1-3 butylene glycol. The polymerizable monomer used in the polyester resin solution can, for example, be styrene, vinyl toluene, methyl methacrylate, or dialyl phthalate.

Various aggregate materials can be intermixed in the resin as, for example, small mineral particles, asbestos fibers, perlite, ground chalk, and fiber glass wool. The filler may be combined with suitable pigments to provide a desired color in finished tile.

The preferred aggregate material is small mineral particles. The particles may be, for example, sand, marble, granite, or the like. Silica sand is preferred. The mineral particles serve several functions. One of the most important is that the particles form an efficient heat transfer path between the outside surface of the panel and the phase change material. This reduces the hysteresis effect. In addition, the aggregate acts

as an inexpensive fill. The aggregate also performs the function of reinforcing the resin to increase the overall strength of the tile. This permits use of thin wall sections to aid in heat transfer. The particles give the exterior surface of the tile a texture. The usual glossy appearance of a resin is considered objectionable in many applications. The desired texture is achieved as the result of the particles which are at or near the outer surface of the tile. The resin is corrosion resistant. Phase change materials are able to corrode metal or masonry materials. Also, the resin is water proof. Should the container of the phase change material break, the contents won't leak out.

By the intermixing of 50 to 90% aggregate material by volume, preferably 85%, with the resinous material, a dough-like mass is provided which may be worked or smoothed by hand with the use of a trowel similar to the manner of applying plaster or cement. Additionally, vibration techniques may be employed for applying the resin. With the percentage of aggregate used, there is an equalization of stresses when the resin cures and the surface remains smooth and the object formed thereby retains its strength.

As above mentioned, a polyester resin is the preferred resin to use in the present application. Other resins may be used as desired. However, whatever is used must be liquid impervious, that is, capable of sealing interiorly thereof the liquid phase of the phase change material.

A foraminous sheet 35, 37, preferably of woven glass fiber, is provided approximately centrally of each of the horizontal walls 39, 41 of the panel halves 12, 14 coextensive therewith. The sheets 35, 37 are laid out smooth so that there are no wrinkles or bubbles. Such wrinkles or bubbles would tend to cause delamination. Portions of the resin penetrate the sheets 35, 37 to cause adherence of the resin through the sheets. The sheets 35, 37 significantly increase the strength of the panels.

The phase change material is preferably an incongruent aqueous mixture of, for example, glauber salts. A thickening agent may be added to the salts to prevent the mixture from settling out and to increase heat absorbing efficiency. For example, an interlocking, thixotropic finely divided fumed silica may be used as a thickener. Suitable thickening occurs when 4% is added. Glauber salt is the crystalline decahydrate $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ of sodium sulphate. It occurs naturally as mirabilite, and is also obtained from salt cake. Sodium chloride may also be added to the mixture to set the desired melting point. Borax may be added also as a nucleating agent.

This material preferably has a melting temperature in the range of normal room temperature. For example, if normal room temperature is thought of as being 22°C, the phase change material may be formulated to

melt at a constant temperature of 23°C. When sunlight falls on the panel the absorbed heat is conducted through the polyester shell to the phase change material at the core which absorbs the heat latently as it melts. At night the material resolidifies, releasing the absorbed heat at near constant temperature.

The panels are also useful for cooling. In some commercial buildings, it is necessary to use air conditioners for cooling even in the winter because of heat emitted by bodies, light and office machines. The panels reduce the load on the air conditioners during day and warm the building at night.

As will be noted in Figures 1 and 3, the encapsulated phase change material 42 includes a container of flexible water impervious material comprising upper and lower walls 29, 27 and a central wall 28 thus dividing the container into two chambers, each of which is filled with phase change material 31, 33. The walls 27, 28, 29 are fabricated of thin metal foil sheet aluminum of about 0.127 mms (5 mils) thickness. The interior surface of the sheet is covered with a plastic. The marginal edges are heat sealed at 44 to make the interior chambers water-tight. The chambers are about 6.5 mm (one quarter inch) thick so that the layers of phase change material will have this thickness. It has been found necessary to so encapsulate the phase change material to insure that there is no water loss from the phase change material. The resin mixture may have very minute holes which would eventually permit some water loss.

The panels may be made any desired size. For example, the panels may be 60 cm square (two feet square), which is considered to be a desirable size having good applicable strength for handling, hanging or laying purposes. However, smaller sizes may be used if desired as, for example, the conventional 30 cm square (twelve inch square) used as ceiling tiles.

The thickness of the panel is constrained by the nature of the phase change material. As shown in Figure 2, the distance between the upper and lower interior surfaces of halves 12, 14 and the wall 28 should not exceed 6.5 mm (one-quarter inch) when salts which are prone to settle are used to form the phase change material. The wall thickness of the tile should also be in the range permitting ready transfer of heat to and from the phase change material. For example, the wall thickness may also be about 6.5 mm (one-quarter inch).

Claims

1. A building panel capable of absorbing heat and radiating absorbed heat on cooling, said panel comprising a heat-transmissive outer casing (12, 14), a core defining at least one thin cavity (16, 18, 20, 22) containing a phase change material (42, such as a liquid mixture of Glauber salts, said phase change material being capable of undergoing a phase change at a

temperature within the range of normal room temperatures and reverting to its first phase with release of heat on cooling, the thickness of the or each cavity being such that the phase change material has a thickness not substantially exceeding 6.5 millimetres so as to be capable of undergoing at least a few hundred cycles without significant separation at the constituents thereof, characterized in that said phase change material is encapsulated within a phase change material-impermeable membrane provided in the or each cavity and made of aluminium foil material coated with plastics material on its phase change material-contacting surface.

2. A panel according to claim 1, in which the cavity or cavities (16, 18, 20, 22) contain an aqueous mixture of salts having a freezing point within the range of comfortable room temperatures.

3. A panel according to claim 1 or claim 2 in which the panel halves are fabricated from a resin-material having intermixed therein a finely divided aggregate material in an amount of from 50 to 90% by volume.

4. A panel according to any one of the preceding claims in which said outer casing (12, 14) is of resinous material and includes oppositely disposed wall portions (39, 41) defining the cavity, said wall portions being no more than 6.5 millimetres thick.

5. A panel according to any one of the preceding claims in which the casing wall portions (39, 41) have a foraminous sheet (35, 37) encased therein and coextensive therewith.

Révendications

1. Panneau de construction capable d'absorber la chaleur et de faire rayonner la chaleur absorbée tout en refroidissant, ledit panneau comprenant une enveloppe extérieure (12, 14) transmettant la chaleur, un noyau définissant au moins une mince cavité (16, 18, 20, 22) contenant une matière de changement de phase (42), telle qu'un mélange liquide de sels de Glauber, ladite matière de changement de phase étant capable de subir un changement de phase à une température se situant dans le domaine des températures ambiantes normales et de revenir à sa première phase par libération de la chaleur tout en refroidissant, l'épaisseur de la ou de chaque cavité étant telle que la matière de changement de phase a une épaisseur n'excédant pas substantiellement 6,5 millimètres, de façon à être capable de subir au moins quelques centaines de cycles sans séparation importante de ses constituants, caractérisé en ce que ladite matière de changement de phase est entourée d'une membrane imperméable prévu dans la ou chaque cavité et se composant d'une feuille d'aluminium revêtue d'une matière plastique sur sa surface en contact avec la matière de changement de phase.

2. Panneau selon la révendication 1, caractérisé en ce que la ou les cavités (16, 18, 20,

22) contiennent un mélange aqueux de sels dont le point de congélation se situe dans le domaine des températures ambiantes confortables.

3. Panneau selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 et 2, caractérisé en ce que les moitiés de panneau sont fabriquées à partir d'une résine contenant, à l'état mélangé avec celle-ci, un agrégat finement divisé en une quantité de l'ordre de 50 à 90% en volume.

4. Panneau selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 3, caractérisé en ce que l'enveloppe extérieure (12, 14) se compose d'une matière résineuse et comprend des parties de paroi opposées (39, 41) définissant la cavité, l'épaisseur desdites parties de paroi d'étant pas supérieure à 6,5 millimètres.

5. Panneau selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 4, caractérisé en ce que les parties de paroi de l'enveloppe (39, 41) présente une feuille foraminée (35, 37) enfermée dans celles-ci et d'une même étendue que ces parties de paroi.

Patentansprüche

1. Bauplatte zur Absorption von Wärme und Ausstrahlung absorbiert Wärme beim Abkühlen mit mindestens einem wärmeverträglichen Außengehäuse (12, 14), einem Kern, der mindestens einen dünnen Hohlraum (16, 18, 20, 22) begrenzt, welcher eine Phasenänderungsmaterial enthält, das eine Phasenänderung bei einer Temperatur innerhalb des Bereiches normaler Raumtemperaturen erleiden kann und zu seiner ersten Phase unter Wärmeabfuhr beim Abkühlen zurückkehrt, wobei

5 die Dicke des oder jedes Hohlraumes derart ist, daß das Phasenänderungsmaterial eine Dicke hat, die 6,5 mm nicht wesentlich überschreitet, so daß es mindestens einige hundert Zyklen ohne wesentliche Trennung seiner Bestandteile erfahren kann, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß das Phasenänderungsmaterial innerhalb einer für das Phasenänderungsmaterial undurchlässigen Membran eingekapselt ist, welche in dem oder jedem Hohlraum vorgesehen ist und aus Aluminiumfolienmaterial hergestellt ist, das auf seiner phasenänderungsmaterial-Kontaktfläche mit Plastikmaterial beschichtet ist.

10 2. Platte nach Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß der Hohlraum oder die Hohlräume (16, 18, 20, 22) ein wässriges Gemisch aus Salzen enthalten, deren Gefrierpunkt innerhalb des Bereiches angenehmer Raumtemperaturen liegt.

15 3. Platte nach Anspruch 1 oder Anspruch 2, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Plattenhälften aus einem Harzmaterial hergestellt sind, das mit einem fein verteilten Zusatzstoff von einer Menge von 50 bis 90 Volum-prozent vermischt ist.

20 4. Platte nach einem oder mehreren der vorangehenden Ansprüche, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß das Außengehäuse (12, 14) aus einem harzartigen Material ist und entgegengesetzt angeordnete Wandteile (39, 41) aufweist, welche den Hohlraum begrenzen, welche Wandteile eine Dicke von nicht mehr als 6,5 mm haben.

25 5. Platte nach einem oder mehreren der vorangehenden Ansprüche, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß in den Gehäusewandteilen (39, 41) eine Öffnungen aufweisende Bahn (35, 37) mit gleicher Erstreckung eingebettet ist.

40

45

50

55

60

65

0 003 442

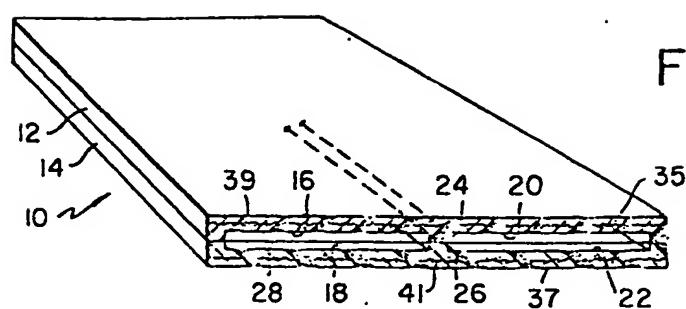


FIG. 1

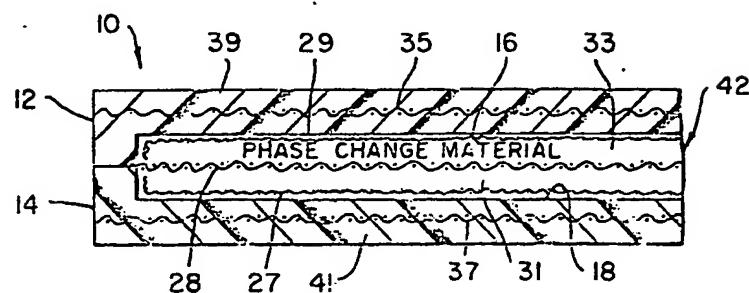


FIG. 2

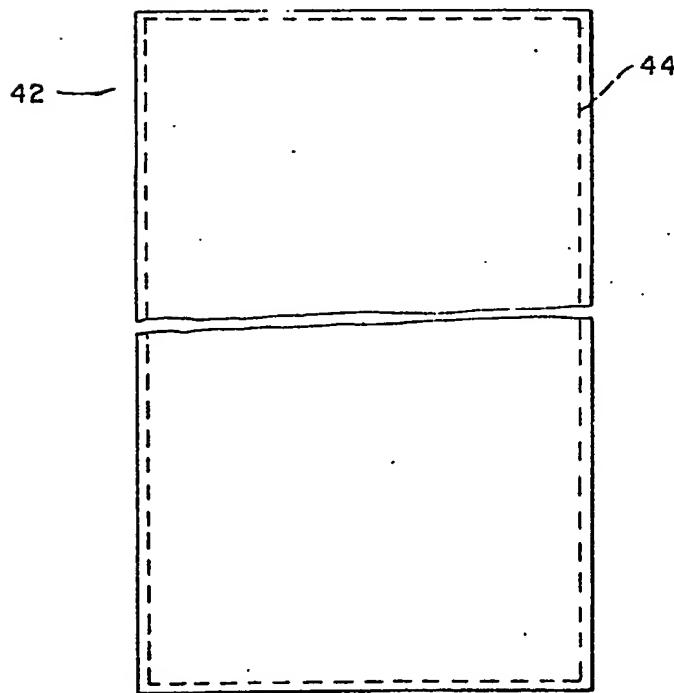


FIG. 3